THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, February 2, 1808. No. 1115.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th inst. an apprentice to the House Carpenter and Joiner Trade, named *ROBERT MONTGOMERY*, 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout made, remarkably stoop shouldered and coarse voice, had on when he went away, a blue cloth round-a-bout jacket and trowsers, swansdown jacket and wool hat. As he has heretofore behaved himself well, I am induced to believe it has been through the evil advice of some ill-disposed person he went away, therefore, if he returns home this transgression shall be forgiven him. He has a tolerable knowledge of the trade, and likely will endeavour to pass for a free man, but has no appearance of such; he is a shrewd witty boy, and can form a plausible answer to any question; he has a mild countenance, round visage, small eyes, fair complexion, and mannerly in his address. I forwarn all persons from harbouring or employing him. The above reward shall be paid, with reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to me, or Fifteen Dollars for securing him in any jail within three hundred miles of this place, so that I may get him again.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

Strayed from the subscriber, on 14th ult. a dark bay MARE, 14 hands high, seven years old next spring, shod all round, has a thick mane, bob tail, and a small white spot over her near eye. Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to William Eichbaum, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, shall receive a reasonable reward for his trouble.

THOMAS MEARS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1808.

HASLET & DAVIS,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

HAVE entered into partnership, and commenced business in the house lately occupied by Samuel Boyd, south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. M'Clurg's store, where gentlemen's clothes and ladies' habits will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves that from their experience in business they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom; and hope, by assiduity and attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1808. 7t.

HORSE BILLS

Elegantly printed with a beautiful figure of a Horse, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

For SALE at the OFFICE of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Judgement and Common Bonds.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next,

Two Houses. They are well finished, convenient, and well situated in this Borough. For terms apply to

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

A TALE.

Translated from the German of Kotzebue.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

ONE day they happened to be sauntering in an open walk in the city, where noblemen and beggars, and persons of every description, promiscuously paraded; suddenly the count espied a priest, pale, emaciated, and supporting himself upon a stick. "Heavens," cried he, "see, that is Emilia's confessor." Baron T— started, looked fearfully towards him, and was silent. "Come, dear T—," said Gustavus, after a pause, "let us tear the wound open once more. I will address him. I will prove to him that I am well acquainted with every particular. He will not acknowledge any thing, but his looks will betray him."

He seized the baron's arm, and drew him away partly against his will. "Reverend old man," commenced the count, "whence the sorrow which I see pourtrayed upon your sallow cheek? "It is not sorrow, my lord," answered the priest:" "I stood upon the brink of the grave, but it has pleased the Almighty that I should return to this world. I am better, and by order of my physician have to-day, for the first time, stepped into the open air." "I congratulate you," said the count. "Do you know me?" "Undoubtedly, my lord, I have the honor of speaking to count Z—." "True," replied he, "you are speaking to the unfortunate count Z—, whose misery is alone to you no secret." "My lord stammered Anselmo, "pardon me, I do not understand you." The count cast a look of bitter scorn at him: "You mean to say, you must not understand me. Have you not been surprised, that during these three years you have not seen my wife at the chair of absolution?" "No, my lord," replied the priest, "I have not been surprised. She probably has found a man more worthy of her confidence. It has hurt me, I will not deny; for she is a noble, excellent lady." "All in vain, sir," said Gustavus, "all in vain; your secrecy is needless. Know, that on that hateful eve of All Saints, I, I myself, was concealed in the church, and heard the vile transaction which Emilia confessed to you. I know that the lovely youth for six months daily visited our bed chamber, *I knew* that he each time escaped while we were at supper. You see, sir, all, all I know.—You have pardoned her in the name of God; but as I hope for pardon from God, I cannot."

Anselmo raised his hands and eyes towards Heaven. "Almighty providence," exclaimed he, "now do I see why thou hast prolonged my life! Now do I see why thou hast not harkened to my fervent prayer, that I might depart to the habitations of peace! Oh! my lord, what have you done? Your wife is innocent. You must remember young Windham, the orphan whom you educated, and for whom you, three years since, procured an office in the customs. An unlawful amour had taken place between him and your maid servant, and their meetings were in your chamber. Her ladyship at length detected them. She dismissed the servant instantly, but concealed the whole from you, because she feared your hasty temper, and wished not to ruin the young man. To *me* she discovered the whole transaction, because her scrupulous conscience reproached her with the idea that the girl, after her dismissal from your service might be guilty of more irregularities."

As if thunderstruck, tortured, racked by every word which fell from the confessor, stood count Z—, and trembled in every limb. He recollected that young Windham had lately married his wife's former servant, and acknowledged a child of some years old to be his own. The scales fell from his eyes; the mist dispersed: he saw his beloved, suffering, innocent Emilia, and sunk senseless against a tree. The baron, almost as violently agitated, stood rooted to the spot, and unable to speak. The pious priest immediately gave a signal to a hackney coachman, and conducted the brothers to the count's house.

Scarce had Gustavus recovered his faculties, when he called aloud for horses. During the few moments employed in preparing them, he ran too and fro, howling and wringing his hands. In vain did the baron and Anselmo endeavor to console him; he saw them not; he heard them not. The horses arrived at the door; he rushed down the steps, threw himself upon one of them, and galloped away without looking behind him, or asking whether his brother would accompany him.

Baron T— followed him. Away they flew, over hill and dale, day and night, without resting a moment longer than was necessary to change horses. At midnight after the second day, they knocked at the gates of the castle.

Emilia, stretched on her bed of straw, just started from a terrific dream; she heard the noise at the gates; she heard them opened, and again barred. Hark! the footsteps of many persons echoed thro' the dark and lonesome gallery which led to her prison. Hark! the key clinked in the lock of the iron door; the bolt was pushed aside; the door was opened; the glare of twenty torches dazzled Emilia's eyes. See! a writhing man lay at her feet—she recognized her husband. See! a weeping youth lay in her arms—she recognized her brother. Oh! who can describe the raptures of a guiltless soul, whose innocence at length is manifest: of a tender heart, which at once recovers all that is dear to it!

As yet the count was stretched upon the earth, sobbing, and asking whether she could ever forgive him. She embraced him; forgave him; attempted to raise him; in vain; he saw her wan disfigured countenance, and buried his own in dust.—Emilia at last knelt at his side, clasped him in her arms with heartfelt satisfaction, and mixed her tears with his. Her brother, deeply moved, surveyed in silence the affecting scene.

After the first storm had subsided, and the three happy people had forsaken the dreary dungeon, Emilia, with tender anxiety, and in a gentle tone, said to her husband, "Where are my children? Are they still alive? It must now be three years since I heard any thing of them."

In repentant agony the count again fell at her feet, and swore he was undeserving of her pardon. The youngest child, a lovely girl, was immediately brought from the boor's wife. Emilia clasped it in her arms; every maternal feeling awoke; and for the first time tinged her palid cheeks with red.

The next morning, shortly before their departure, the count commanded his steward to destroy the odious turret, and level it with the earth. "No," said Emilia, smiling, and throwing her arm round her husband's neck, "the turret must remain as it now is, or where should I have any evidence against you? These fallen cheeks will rise again; these palid lips will regain their colour; these languid eyes will regain their former lustre; but the turret, let the turret remain as it now is—let it be a warning to each traveller who passes on this road, never to condemn his wife upon appearances."

MR. CLARK'S STATEMENT.

I arrived from Europe at New-Orleans in December 1786, having been invited to the country by an uncle of considerable wealth and influence, who had been long resident in that city. Shortly after my arrival I was employed in the office of the secretary of the government. This office was the depositary of all state papers. In 1787 Gen. Wilkinson made his first visit to New-Orleans and was introduced by my uncle to the Governor and other officers of the Spanish government.

In the succeeding year, 1788, much sensation was excited by the report of his having entered into some arrangements with the government of Louisiana, to separate the western country from the United States; and this report acquired great credit upon his second visit to New-Orleans in 1789—About this time I saw a letter from the General to a person in New-Orleans, giving an account of Col. Connolly's mission to him from the British government in Canada, and of proposals made to him on the part of that government, and mentioning his determination of adhering to his connexion with th Spaniards.

My intimacy with the officers of the Spanish government, and my access to official information, disclosed to me shortly afterwards some of the plans which the General had proposed to the government for effecting the contemplated separation. The general project was the severance of the western country from the United States, and the establishment of a separate government in the alliance, and under the protection of Spain. In effecting this, Spain was to furnish money and arms; and the minds of the western people were to be seduced and brought over to the project by liberal advantages resulting from it, to be held out by Spain. The trade of the Mississippi was to be rendered free, and the port of New-Orleans to be open to them, and a free commerce allowed in the productions of the new government with Spain and her West-India Islands. I remember about the time to have seen a list of names of citizens of the western country, which was in the hand writing of the General, who were recommended for pensions, and the sums proper to be paid to each of them were stated; and I then distinctly understood that he and others were actually *pensioners* of the Spanish goverement. I had no personal knowlege of money being paid to Gen. Wilkinson or to any agent for him on account of his pension, previous to the year 1793 or 1794. In one of these years, and in which I cannot be certain until I can consult my books, a Mr. La Cassagne who I understood was post-master at the Falls of Ohio, came to New-Orleans, and as one of the association with Gen. Wilkinson in the project of dismemberment, received a sum of money, four thousand dollars of which, or thereabouts, were embarked by a special permission, free of duty, on board a vessel which had been consigned to me, and which sailed for Philadelphia; in which vessel Mr. La Cassagne went passenger.—At and prior to this period, I had various opportunities of seeing the projects submitted to the Spanish government, and of learning many of the details from the agents employed to carry them into execution. In 1794, two gentlemen of the names of Owens and Collins, friends and agents of general Wilkinson, came to New-Orleans. To the first was entrusted, as I was particularly informed by officers of the Spanish government, 6000 dollars to be delivered to gen. Wilkinson on account of his pension and that of others. On his way, in returning to Kentucky, Owens was murdered by his boat's crew, and the money, it was understood, was wade away with by them.—This occurrence occasioned a considerable noise in Kentucky, and contributed with Mr. Power's visit at a subsequent period, to awaken the suspicions of Gen. Wayne, who took measures to intercept the correspondence of gen. Wilkinson with the Spanish government, which failed through the address of Power.

Collins, the co-agent with Owens, first attempted to fit out a small vessel in the port of New-Orleans, in order to proceed to some port in the Atlantic States, but she was destroyed by the hurricane in the month of August, 1794. He then fitted out a small vessel in the Bayou St. John, and shipped in her at least 11,000 dollars which he took round to Charleston.

This shipment was made under such peculiar circumstances, that it became known to many, and the destination of it was afterwards fully disclosed to me by the officers of the Spanish government, by Collins, and by gen. Wilkinson himself, who complained that Collins instead of sending him the money on his arrival, had employed it in some wild speculations to the West-Indies, by which he had lost a considerable sum, and that in consequence of the mismanagement of his agents he had derived but little advantage from the money paid on his account by the Spanish government. Mr. Power was a Spanish subject resident in Louisiana, and the object of his visits to the Western Country became known to me in 1796, when he embarked on board the brig Gayoso, at New-Orleans, for Philadelphia in company with Judge Sebastian, in which vessel, as she had been consigned to myself, I saw embarked under a special permission four thousand dollars, or thereabouts, which I was informed were for Sebastian's own account as one of those concerned in the scheme of dismemberment of the western country.

Mr. Power, as he afterwards informed me, on his tour through the western country, saw General Wilkinson at Greenville, and was the bearer of a letter to him from the secretary of the government of Louisiana, dated 7th or 8th March 1796, advising that a sum of money

had been sent to Don Thomas Portel, commandant of New-Madrid, to be delivered to his order. This money Mr. Power delivered to Mr. Noland by Wilkinson's directions. What concerned Mr. Noland's agency in this business, I learned from himself, when he afterwards visited New-Orleans.

In 1797 Power was instrusted with another mission to Kentucky, and had directions to propose certain plans to effect the separation of the western country from the United States. These plans were proposed, and there rejected, as he often solemnly assured me, through the means of a Mr. George Nicholas, to whom among others, they were communicated, but who spurned the idea of receiving foreign money.—Power then proceeded to Detroit to see gen. Wilkinson, and was sent back under guard to New-Madrid, whence he returned to New-Orleans.—Power's secret instructions were known to me afterwads, and I am enabled to state, that the plan then contemplated entirely failed.

At the periods spoken of, and for a long time afterwards, I was resident in the Spanish territory, subject to the Spanish laws, and without any expectation of becoming a citizen of the U. States. My obligations were then to conceal, not to communicate to the government of the U. States the projects and enterprizes, which I have mentioned, of the Spanish government.

In the month of October 1798, I visited gen. Wilkinson by his particular request, at the camp at Loftus's Heights, where he had shortly before arrived. The gen. had heard of remarks made by me, on the subject of his pension, which had rendered him uneasy, and he was desirous of making some arrangements with me on the subject. I passed three days and nights in the general's tent. The chief subjects of our conversation were the views and enterprizes of the Spanish government in relation to the U. States, and speculations as to the result of political affairs. In the course of our conversation he stated that there was still a balance of Ten Thousand Dollars due him by the Spanish government, for which he would gladly take in exchange governor Gayoso's plantation near the Natchez, who might reimburse himself from the treasury of New-Orleans.—I asked the general if this sum was due on the old business of the pension. He replied that it was; and intimated a wish that I should propose to gen. Gayoso a transfer of his plantation for the money due him from the Spanish treasury. The whole affair had always been odious to me, and I declined any agency in it. I acknowledged to him that I had often spoken freely and publickly of his Spanish pension, but told him I communicated nothing to his government on the subject. I advised him to drop his Spanish connections. He justified it heretofore from the peculiar situation of Kentucky, the disadvantages that country laboured under at the period when he formed his connexions with the Spaniards, the doubtful and distracted state of the Union at that time, which he represented as bound together by nothing better than a *rope of sand*, and he assured me solemnly that he had terminated his connexions with the Spanish goverment, and that they never should be renewed, I gave the general to understand, that as the affair stood I should say no more about it.

From that period until the present, I have heard one report only of the former connexion being renewed, and that was in 1804, shortly after the general's departure from New-Orleans—I had been absent for two or three months, and returned to the city not long after gen. Wilkinson sailed from it. I was informed by the late mayor (of N .Oorleans) that reports had reached the ears of the governor of a sum of ten thousand dolls having been received by the gen. of the Spanish government while he was one of the commissioners for taking possession of Louisiana. He wished me to enquire into the truth of it, which I agreed to do on condition that I might be permitted to communicate the suspicion to the gen. if the fact alledged against him could not be verified. This was assented to. I made the enquiry, and satisfied myself by an inspection of the treasury books for 1804, the ten thousand dollars had not been paid. I then communicated the circumstance to a friend of the general, Mr. Evan Jones, with a request that he would inform him of it,—The report was revived at the last Session of Congress, by a letter from Col. Ferdinand Claiborne, of Natchez, to the Delegate of the Mississippi territory. A member of the House informed me, that the money in question was acknowledged by general Smith to have been received at the time mentioned, but that it was in payment for tobacco.—I knew that no tobacco had been delivered, and waited on gen. Smith for information as to the receipt of the money, who disavowed all knowledge of it, and I took the opportunity of assuring him, and as many others as mentioned the subject, that I believed it to be false, and gave my reasons for the opinion.

This summary necessarily omits many details tending to corroborate and illustrate the facts and opinions I have stated. No allusion has been made to the public explanations of the transactions referred to, as made by gen. Wilkinson and his friends. So far as they are resolved into commercial enterprizes and speculations, I had the best opportunity of being acquainted with them, as I was during the period referred to, the agent of the house who were the consignees of the general at New-Orleans, and who had an interest in his shipments, and whose books are in my possession.

DANIEL CLARK.

Washington-City, January 11, 1808.

[To the above statement is annexed the oath of Mr. C. taken before Judge Cranch, in which he swears, that the foregoing, so far as it regards, matter of his own knowlege, is true; and so far as it regards matter whereof he was informed by others, he believes to be true.]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1808.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, to Miss POLLY BOGGS.

Letters from Philadelphia to gentlemen in this town, mention, that flour was dull sale at three dollars a barrel, and that the effects of the embargo was severely felt by all classes of citizens.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 13th of January, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House of Representatives all the information which may at any time from the establishment of the present federal government to the present time, have been forwarded to any department of the government, touching a combination between the agents of any foreign government and citizens of the United States, for dismembering the union, or going to shew that any officer of the United States has any time corruptly received money from any foreign government or its agents. Distinguishing as far as possible the period at which such information has been forwarded, and by whom.

The Philadelphia Register, in noticing the consequences of the Embargo, makes the following statement of the loss that will be sustained by this country.

"One hundred thousand persons, under the denomination of merchants, millers, manufacturers, mechanics, masters, mates, seamen and day laborers, thrown out of emply by the operation of the Embargo—the product of their labor averaging at one dollar per day, or per ann.

	Dolls.
	36,500,000
The amount of property shipping, foreign and domestic produce intended for exportation, and being suspended by the Embargo, becoming non-productive, is as follows:	
Fifty millions value in shipping, which ought to produce a gross revenue of 25 per cent, alllowed 12 1-2 per cent for wear and tear,	12,500,000
Supposing that the amount of foreign and domestic produce suspended by the Embargo, does not exceed 30 millions in value at, 6 per cent,	1,800,000
Dolls.	50,800,000

Making in the whole the enormous sum of Fifty Millions Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars loss yearly to the citizens of the United States."

From Washington City, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Randolph, Clark, and Rowan, called upon by the presidential court of enquiry, as evidences in the case of Wilkinson, have refused to obey the summons, on the ground of the incompetency of the court to try the accusation.

Nothing with respect to Mr. Rose's mission is yet developed. His interview with Mr. Madison, yesterday, was of no great length. It is presumed he will be introduced to the President to-day. He is accompanied by two private secretaries and a secretary of legation, which gives an high air of importance to his mission.

The following is an extract from the report made by the Adjutant General of North Carolina, to the Legislature of that state, at their late session.

"By the returns that were specially formed to procure the most perfect information from *all* the counties, I am authorised to declare, and with much regret DO REPORT, that there are NOT *in any one of them*, either magazines, military stores, cannon, or field pieces, belonging to the state: That the militia, exclusive of a few volunteer corps, are deficient in all the requisites which would render men capable of honorable or effectual service, except *strength courage, and patriotism.*"

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Nemo omnibus horis sapit.

IT is remarkable, how much more we are affected with a principle of honor and delicacy, at one time, than at others; it is the same case, if we believe Homer, with bravery, for in the Iliad, we sometimes find the bravest fellows in the camp turning tail, and scudding to their tents, at a devil of a rate. I should like very much to know the reason of this, for it is certainly a subject worthy of investigation; whether it be owing to the mere operation of the mind, or to the influence of the changeableness of the body on the mind, (as we are told that the body is continually changing by the flying off of old matter, and accumulation of new) is a question of curious uncertainty, but it surely may be unravelled by some of the jacobinic metaphysicians of cobweb characteristics of the present day; to be sure we could not expect them to give a conclusive opinion of the second question, viz. bravery; this would be asking too much, and of course I would be satisfied with the reply of a gentleman of the same kidney with themselves, (as regards courage) when he experienced a momentary want of nerve—"I was planet-struck," quoth Bobadil, and this answer would be quite satisfactory from *them* on *this* subject. But the first position, about honor and delicacy, they may attempt to answer, for they *absolutely sometimes pretend to* both. A circumstance has lately happened, that may assist them very much in their enquiries into this subject, particularly as the person concerned is himself pretty much of a philosopher, and of course in the search after truth, will not withhold his aid—the person I allude to is no less a one than the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and the transaction in which he has been engaged as follows—Three years ago, M. Derbigny, one of the commissioners from Louisiana, wished to make some communications to him respecting Gen. Wilkinson's engagements with Spain; the philosopher at first refused, but afterwards received them, but never made them public; on the contrary, he has kept the whole thing a secret for three years or more.—Mr. Clarke has declared in open Congress, that he has often made the attempt to make a statement of Wilkinson's whole affair to the President, but that he has invariably been checked. This, I presume, his friends call nice delicacy of conduct; very well; we will now see how long this delicacy is preserved. During the trial of Col. Burr, accusations and communications, even anonymous, were solicited by the administration against individuals, and were received with eagerness at the city of Washington, and afterwards transmitted to Richmond for the use of the prosecution, and perhaps to be—incorporated with the records of the court; thus establishing a precedent, by which any innocent man's character may be destroyed, and for ever, for they take care to withhold from him the names of his accusers. Now ye nice analizers of the human mind, ye subtilizing votaries of the flimsy Godwin, account for this; tell us why your great Oracle in America, your magnus Apollo, your Jefferson, should at one time evince such *delicacy*, and at another such barefaced want of it, such downright—I will not say what; the facts speak for themselves, and let every honest man form his own opinion, I shall merely say that this opinion must be terribly unfavourable to the owner of the Magpie.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEMOCRACY UNVEILED,

OR THE

INQUISITION INTRODUCED.

Advocates of Liberty, Sons of Freedom attend!

JOHN SMITH, senator from Ohio, being *suspected* of being engaged with Col. Burr, the senate have thought fit to institute an enquiry into his conduct, in the late transactions in the west; a committee appointed for this purpose, among other questions put to Mr. Smith, requested to know,

1st. Why Col. Burr drew on him for 500 dollars? and

2d. Whether he visited Col. Burr in Frankfort, and for what purpose?

Does not human nature revolt at such a scene as this? the most common occurrences of life, things unavoidable in civilized society, made the subject of a criminal charge, to blast the character of a man for ever. Suppose he did visit Col. Burr: and suppose Col. Burr even guilty, could this be a serious charge sanctioned by common sense? If he did visit him, it is only what every respectable character in Kentucky did, at a time too, when he had been twice found guiltless by his peers. But supposition aside. The true statement of these circumstances, is simply this. Col. Burr had deposited for safety or convenience, 500 dollars in Smith's hands, to wait his order, this it did, and was paid to a gentleman who called for it in Burr's name. Was there any thing astonishing or criminal in this? I think not. Col. Burr, at a distance from home, met with an *old* acquaintance, perhaps the only one he had in the town, and he requested this acquaintance to keep a sum of money for a short time for him; this Smith did, and yet this common act of politeness is distorted by democratic magic into a crime of the darkest hue! As for visiting Burr, this is denied; Smith proves he met him by accident, and only spent a few moments in his company: but even allowing he did visit him, I say it was as impertinent and tyrannical a question as ever was put by an inquisitorial Padre, to the trembling wretch, who bowed before him, accused of heresy or want of faith. Why, at this rate, we shall have our fellow citizens punished for their thoughts, their looks, and even Dionysius * like for their dreams—indeed, I shall not be surprised, if the Virginia legislature, (in humble imitation of the spirit of the Washington sages) should pass a law to rase the Capitol at Richmond, because the sound of Burr's terrible voice has been echoed from its walls. This certainly would not be more ridiculous than another charge they have brought against Smith, viz. that his son was *absolutely* and *positively seen* speaking with gentlemen, in Richmond, who were not friends of the prosecution. Here is liberty and toleration with a vengeance! You may do what you please, say the amiable jacobins, but if you don't do as we please, we will punish you.

It is not difficult, however, to unravel all the mystery of this legislative kind of trial; they could not convict their victim in an impartial court of law, and so they were resolved to cast a stigma upon him, from the bench of honour, (as these *honourable* gentlemen would call it) by the bye, what a pity it is, the members of our present Congress had not flourished in the days of errantry! from their *nice principles*, they would have been the very pink of chivalry—Ribaumont would have been but an "unmanner'd clown," in their presence—They had made the experiment fairly, and it had failed; the principal delinquent had been brought many hundred miles, and yet in the state of Virginia, in the very centre of presidential influence, within fifty miles of Monticello, he was acquitted by twelve honest men! from this they discovered this jury business would not answer, the people rather laughed at George Hay, than otherwise, so they determined to drop this mode, and punish the *obnoxious*, when they get them in their power, without judge or *jury*; they *have* got one of them in their power, and he is a fool if he expects justice.

* *Dionusius had a man executed for* dreaming *he had killed him! for, quoth this mild monarch, he could not have dreamed this, if it had not been the subject of his waking thoughts.*

Translation of the 15th Ode, of the 5th Book of Horace.

Nox erat, et cælo fulgebat Luna sereno
Inter minora sidera.

TO JULIA.

The moment was dear, and splendid the eve
And bright the firmament shone,
When falsely you swore, that you'd never deceive
But love your dear Edmond alone.

You declar'd whilst your eyes to Heaven were turn'd
That I should always be dear,
Whilst Orion's stars, in the world's * ceiling burn'd,
An omen to sailors most drear!

Oh Julia! I know you will shortly be griev'd
When your Edmond for ever is gone,
For his pride will prevent, when once he's deceiv'd
That again for a smile he should fawn.

But you, thoughtless youth, whoever you are
Who to pain a fond bosom now doom;
Tho' rich as Pactolus, than Nireus more fair,
On her constancy never presume!

Tho' accomplish'd your person, tho' polish'd your mind,
Yet her love, soon estrang'd you shall mourn;
Another more pleasing than you she will find
And I shall triumph in turn.

* *I take it, I have* rather *excelled Horace, in this idea; I suspect I am the first who have called the sky, "Earth's Ceiling."*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Beaver, to his friend in this town, on the subject of Abner Lacock's motion in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to transfer the power of the Judges to the Jury.

"Our sapient legislator has made a bold dash indeed!!——Jack, Tom, and Harry, think that Nathan Noodle's evidence should be admitted; Stophel and Paddy say, No! Then they begin to dispute the point;—clamour, noise, and nonsense follow; they get into squads—now up—now down—the jury box becomes a bear-kennel. The judges, in the mean time, sit like mum-chance, and smile contemptuously on Bedlam in miniature. The picture is horrid and disgusting."

From the Connecticut Courant printed at Hartford, January 13, 1808.

The time has now come in which all classes of people experience the truths of federal predictions. I has been said time and again, that the defenceless state of the nation would invite the aggression of our enemies. The time-serving-popularity-hunting measures of our government, have drawn upon us resentment and insults, from every quarter at once. The nation is reduced to a most deplorable condition. If we ourselves feel indignant, we have no longer any means of making others feel the effect of it.

An embargo is laid upon our commerce—What is the motive? asks one. What is the object? asks another. Are we going to war with France, or England, or Spain, or all three? No one but our government can answer this question. I do not mean by our government congress, for they know no more about it than ourselves—but I mean the president and heads of departments. They alone know the secret. Why do they not tell us why we are in this condition? Why does not the president disclose the communications and letter from Mr. Armstrong? Is he afraid of revealing facts, least it should verify what has been predicted by the federalists. But surely the people should know why these things are so. The causes of so great a calamity as the destruction of our commerce should be known. The reason of involving us in war, ought not to be kept a secret. We are two much interested in it—we have too much to lose, too much to suffer, by the event. But if we have no right to know, we all have a right to guess.

This embargo is a measure of Bonaparte's—the hand of Joab is in it. 'Tis only another name for shutting our ports against British ships—an inderdict of Bonaparte's against British merchandize. Every thing shews this. Else why it take place immediately upon our receiving dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris. These must contain a mandate from Bonaparte. No fresh injury had been received from England, since the affair of the Chesapeake. Every thing with her was in a train of settlement. News of a minister's sailing from England to negociate were just received. Why at this favorable juncture, does our government thus adopt a measure aimed directly at England. He that runs may read. It will not do to disclose the secret of these dispatches. The president knows the people will not bear to be told by Bonaparte, that we must fight when he says the word. They have too much independence to suffer this—they must therefore be hoodwinked.

But what good will come out of this embargo? 'Tis said by some that if we go to war, that we shall save our ships. 'Tis then a friendly act to our merchants. This is the first time we have heard of Mr. Jefferson's friendshp for merchants—this cant be the motive. In the National Intelligencer, 'tis spoken of as a trifling consequence that it will ruin 250,000 merchants, who trade on fictitious capitals. Affection for our merchants is all a farce. If it was true, our farmers wont thank Mr. Jefferson for sacrificing their interests to the merchants.—What is to become of their pork and beef and grain? They cannot sell it, but at an immense loss, even now. Our farmers are daily carrying home their produce, for want of purchasers. The evil is increasing daily. And we are not even told the reason of a measure, which, at a blow, deprives them of the profits.

of their labor. The advocates in congress for the embargo, would not even deign to give an answer to those who opposed it. Nor would they suffer even the reasons of their opponents to go out to the public, but forced them to debate with closed doors. But the farmers and mechanics and merchants must put up with it. The merchants must submit to be ruined — Though insurance on their ships might be had sufficiently low to leave them a profit, yet they are not permitted to trade. Though the continent of Europe can no longer supply England with provisions, yet are not permitted to take advantage of the high prices which might be obtained for them. The consequence is, our produce must remain on hand. Where there are no purchasers, there can be no sellers. Farmers, if you owe debts, you must pay them. If you are sued for payment, you know who to thank. Charge all costs to our beloved president. Remember his measures have been directly the reverse of what were recommended by those whom you have been taught to believe were your enemies. What have his measures brought you to? Your feelings must answer this question. If what he had been advised to had been adopted, what think you would have been the consequence? Would not the reverse have happened, as certain as contrary causes must produce contrary effects? Who now deserves the charge of folly? Who now are your friends? But be not deceived. The worst is not yet come —you are but at the beginning of great troubles. Remember this though post masters, and collectors, and a host of office hunters, and those who have nothing to sell, extol. They will not be able to deceive you long. The time is coming, when your feelings will respond louder than their hosannas. If any thing saves us it must be our sufferings. Though argument is not heard in congress, the loud voice of popular indignation will, in time, speak in tones that will command attention.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

If any thing can allay the violence of that party spirit which has too long, and with too much virulence raged amongst us, it must be some great public evil, which, affecting every part of the community, will oblige us to remember that we are citizens of the same country, subject to the same government, and equally affected by all its important measures. A general calamity awakens a general sense of danger, and calls forth a general exertion to ward it off. We soon loose all asperity of feeling towards those who are employed in the same cause with us, and in whose success we therefore have a great interest.

The situation of the United States is at this moment such as imperiously requires of its citizens an union in opinion, and in exertions. We have arrived at that point, when we, WE the people, must decide whether we will maintain our freedom and independence, or basely submit to become the humble vassals of a man who has already subjected almost the whole continent of Europe, and whose object appears to be UNIVERSAL DOMINION. The men entrusted by us with the management of our public affairs, relying on that confidence which a majority of us have so long reposed in them, appear to have persuaded themselves, that in order to secure the popularity of any measure, it is only necessary for them to originate it.— They consider the people as tools, fit only to be directed by their rulers. They forgot that there is a point, beyond which even despots dare not attempt to lead their subjects—and that a free and enlightened people ought, and will think for themselves, and dare and will speak what they think. Our rulers must be taught, for they act as if they were ignorant of it, that they were brought into power, not from any personal attachment to them, but from a patriotic, an ardent affection which the people felt for their country, the interst of which country those rulers were selected to promote. If they pursue measure ruinous to the best interests of the country, they must, they soon will know and feel, that there is an independence in the spirit of Americans, which will, with indignation, hurl from their seats, men who dare, no matter whether from ignorance or corruption, to abandon our best interests, disregard our welfare, and endeavour to involve us in a war, the event of which must in all probability, lay us prostrate at the feet of a foreign tyrant.

I have frequently thought that I have perceived the hand of Providence in rescuing our country from evils with which she was threatened. We entered into our revolution a poor, helpless child, struggling against a strong athletic father. While the friends of freedom applauded our motives and wished us success, they considered our attempt as a desperate, a hopeless one—a kind Providence guarded us in all our dangers, and carried us safely through the struggle for our independence—that struggle ended—our liberties were in danger from another source—anarchy, that greatest curse of this world, compared to which a single despot is a blessing, threatened to involve us in civil war, and to stain our soil with our own blood, spilt by our own hands. By the blessing of God, from this state of fearful anxiety, the Federal constitution sprung—a constitution under which we have enjoyed perhaps as great happiness and prosperity as ever fell to the lot of any nation on earth. Shortly after the government was organised under this constitution, the revolution in France commenced—a revolution, in which, under the name of liberty, every crime which had yet been known in the world was daily and hourly committed, which gave rise to crimes to which the world was before a stranger; the leaders in which declared war against all moral and honorable principles, and against their God; in the progress of which human reason was impiously set up as the governor of the universe. From the effects of this terrible revolution, which shook all Europe, we were preserved free and unhurt by Heaven, while, as a solemn lesson to mankind, she terminated the revolution, by subjecting the people who were engaged in it, to one of the most absolute despots the world ever saw.

This despot has already subjected to him almost the whole of Europe—England alone —England, the nation from which our fathers emigrated, from whom they learned the principles of true and temperate liberty, is free from the fangs of the vulture Bonaparte, who feeds and exists upon the expiring liberties of mankind.

My fellow citizens, it is a fact which ought to be known, and explicitly understood by every American, that the administration of our country appear strongly disposed to involve us in a war with the only Christian nation now independent of France.

Whatever might be the result of such a war as between us and England, there certainly is too much reason to believe that it would be the means of subjecting us both to Napoleon. In this perilous situation, Providence seems again to have interfered, and to have given us time to reflect upon the ground which we are about to occupy. The EMBARGO, the effects of which we all feel and to which many of our merchants have already fallen a sacrifice, a measure taken by our government in secret, and for which there must have been some secret cause which they dare not avow—the Embargo, while it affords us time, gives us great reason for reflexion. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves, and our posterity, but above all to our country, to ask ourselves, *whether the U. S. should go to war with England?* This is the important question which I propose briefly to discuss in a few papers. In the progress of the discussion, I shall endeavor to demonstrate that, if proper reparation be made for the attack on the Chesapeake, there is no cause for war —that if we are now involved in it, it must be from a cringing fear of, or a corrupt adherence to France—that its consequences will be perhaps fatal to freedom and independence. Upon such a question, I shall speak with the plain language of a freeman, uninfluenced by any other consideration than the good of my country.

AN AMERICAN.

HUDSON, (N. Y.) *Jan.* 12.

Extract of a letter from Albany.

The embargo is very unpopular here. It is considered by many as an unnecessary measure; and even those who do think it necessary, ascribe that necessity to the weak and economical measures of the government. The farmers who bring their produce to this market, and are compelled to carry it back, or sell it at much less than half the usual price, begin to see (for they feel) the necessity of naval protection; and they are now ready to acknowledge that a government which takes a few dollars for taxes to protect the country, is better entitled to the applause of the people than one which removes the taxes, and leaves the country defenceless. The late failures in New-York caused by the embargo, fall heavily on some of the merchants of this place.

ALBANY, *January* 4.

We are extremely sorry to learn, that one of the first houses in the city of New-York, and unquestionably the largest in the purchase and shipping of wheat and flour (*Mr. John Townsend*) has stopped payment for a very large amount, in consequence of the embargo. This failure will be most sensibly felt in this city and in most of the villages on the Hudson.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 18.

On Saturday morning last, a number of seamen who have been deprived of the means of subsistence by the embargo, assembled and paraded with a flag to the mayor's office of this city, to enquire what they should do for support, declaring that they must starve soon if they could not get work. The mayor reprimanded them for assembling in such number and parading through the streets, and ordered their flag to be taken away, which was accordingly done. They declared it was far from their intention to commit any riot or disturbance, but were desirous of being employed. The mayor advised them to meet at some convenient place, and appoint a committee to wait on the committee appointed by the chamber of commerce, who would take such measures as would tend to relieve their necessities. The sailors gave three cheers and dispersed.

One of the sailors told the mayor, on Saturday, they wanted to know why the embargo was laid. This is a very common question, but our wise President thinks fit to refuse an answer—another said they would go to Halifax where they could get employ. It is to be feared that many will adopt this measure, rather than remain in the United States, exposed to all the sufferings of poverty. The government should provide for this useful class of men, and not leave the task to the benevolence and exertions of individuals.

Mr. Giles, the Senator from Virginia, has intimated, very publicly at Washington, that Mr. Rose will pay a *very short visit to America.*

A gentleman arrived at Boston who left Gottenburgh on the 11th of November, informs, that it was reported and believed that an armistice had been settled between France and Sweden. English vessels had been ordered from Russia, and several had arrived at Gottenburgh for freights.

Capt. M'Cullum, arrived at New-York, from Guadaloupe, informs that the British packet Duke of Montross from Falmouth, for Barbadoes, was taken by the French privateer Le Constant, and sent into Guadaloupe, after an action of two hours and a half.

GEORGETOWN, *(Patowmack) Jan* 8.

Doctor Le Barron, a gentleman lately from Michilimakinac, and who has resided there for the last five years, has lately left this city for Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, for the very laudable purpose of forming a company of American merchants, from those cities to embark in the FUR TRADE of our north-western frontiers. We hope the enterprize of Dr. Le Barron may be crowned with every possible success in this important object.

It is the only means by which the current of that valuable and lucrative trade can be diverted from Canada to the United States, and it is the only way to acquire such an ascendency over the savage mind, as to ensure a pacific conduct on the part of the Indian tribes. We are happy to learn, that every disposition on the part of the government has been manifested to encourage and support this important object.

BURR'S TRIAL

THIS highly interesting and important Trial is now in the Press, and will be published early in the Spring, by B. B. HOPKINS & Co. Classical, Literary and Professional Booksellers, No. 170. Market Street, *Philadelphia.*

☞ *Subscriptions received at this Office, and at all the principal Towns in the Western Country.*

By Authority.

SECOND CLASS.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising part of the sum of 3000 dollars, for defraying the expences of finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

1 Prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1 do.	500	500
2 do.	250	500
2 do.	200	400
10 do.	100	1000
11 do.	50	550
30 do.	20	600
70 do.	10	700
650 do.	5	3250
1 1st Ticket drawn blank, 3d day,		100
1 do.	do. 5th day,	100
1 Last blank drawn the last day,		500
780 Prizes		9200
1520 Blanks		
2300 Tickets at Four Dollars, is		9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large and for a small sum, which almost every man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 15th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons:—

Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, P. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next.

THE Store now occupied by Algeo and Stevenson, on the corner of the Diamond and Market Street. There are two rooms which will be rented either separate or together, with an excellent cellar. The situation is equal to any in the town for mercantile business. For terms apply to

SARAH IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1808.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Two Story Brick and Log House situate in Wood Street, near the Presbyterian Church. The Houses are well finished, and have a garden to each. Also, to Let, a number of feet of ground, on ground rent. Apply to Mr. *John Osborne*, merchant, in Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1808.

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE *COURT HOUSE,*

THE COMEDY OF

THE HEIR AT LAW,

WITH THE *FARCE* OF

All the World's a Stage.

TICKETS, at *Seventy-five Cents* each, to be had at the Office of the *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

*** Doors to be opened at 5, and the Curtain to rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

☞ No Money will be received at the Door.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 12th day of February next,

Two Out-Lots, No. 4 and 5, part of Farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, containing seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward M'Ewen. To be sold by me,

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, January 27, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

That commodious stand, sign of *Thomas Jefferson*, the corner of Wood and Fourth Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Philip Gilland.—For terms apply to John Johnston, Esq. Postmaster, or to John Darragh, Esq. near the premises.

Pittsburgh, *Feb.* 1st 1808.

Six Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 20th January, 1808, from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Gun Smith trade, named JOSHUA BENNET, he is between 18 and 19 years of age, had on when he went away, a brown coattee cloth coat, blue cloth waistcoat buckskin pantaloons, coarse shirt, roram hat, and old shoes. He is fond of company and drink. Whosoever takes up said Apprentice and brings him home shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or Three Dollars for securing him in jail, so that his master may get him again.

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh Feb. 1, 1808.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 21.

It was reported yesterday, that the dispatches from the French minister here to Bonaparte, which were intercepted in an American vessel by a cruizer and laid before the British government, were afterwards submitted to the inspection of Mr. Monroe, before his departure from England. These dispatches are said to criminate Gen. Moreau; and on Mr Monroe's communicating their contents to the president, orders were given to arrest the general, if he could be taken within the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

Capture of St. Thomas and St. Croix

Capt. Haight, of the Ranger, 20 days from Porto-Rico, informs that three days before he sailed news reached there that St. Thomas surrendered to the squadron under the command of Admiral Cochrane on the 22d, and St. Croix on the 23d ult. without much resistance.

Our letters from Washington, says the United States' Gazette, mention with considerable confidence that our administration had consented that the affair of the Chesapeake may be discussed separately with the British minister. Mr Rose was presented to the President on Saturday by the Secretary of State, and it was the day for commencing the negociation.

In Philadelphia, since the stagnation of commerce, robberies have became so frequent, that meetings have been held in every ward of the city, for the purpose of adopting measures to guard the lives and property of the citizens, until a change of affairs take place.

We understand that eighteen of the unfortunate young men belonging to Miranda's enterprize, and who were captured by the Spaniards, lately made their escape from the prison at Carthagena: of this number 15 were unhappily retaken. The remaining three, we are informed, have fortunately reached the United States in good health.

All apprehensions of a rupture with England, seemed to have entirely subsided in Russia—some British vessels that called at Riga for information, were told, that they might prosecute their voyage without any fear of detention, or interruption.

The French government have declared, that no further intercourse with England could be, on any account, permitted, and that even the sailing of the cartels between Morlaix and Plymouth, would be prohibited.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price to subscribers 7 dollars)
BY ZADOK CRAMER,

A DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

An historical account of the persons: a geographical and historical account of the places: a literal, critical, and systematical, description of other objects, whether natural, artificial, civil, religious, or military:— And an explication of the appellative terms, mentioned in the writings of the

OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

THE WHOLE COMPRISING

Whatever important is known concerning the antiquities of the Hebrew nation, and church of God; forming a sacred commentary; a body of scripture history, chronology, and divinity; and serving, in a great measure, as a concordance to the Bible.

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN,
Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, in Scotland.

Second American Edition,
With the author's last additions and corrections,
To which are now added, NOTES, and
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The whole comprised in
Two large, substantially bound Octavo Volumes,
Containing 1380 pages of solid long primer and brevier matter.

IT is with peculiar pleasure I announce to the numerous patrons, and to a liberal and enlightened public, the completion of this truly valuable and celebrated work. Like all heavy and arduous undertakings, it gives great relief to the body and mind, to have got through it.... and a complete remuneration of expenditures, which have far exceeded my first calculations, depends on the punctuality of the subscribers, in calling, or sending, and paying for their books. The solicitation for payment is not, however, applicable to all: many have generously paid the whole, as required by the subscription, on getting the first volume; but far the greater number have paid only a part, and many nothing at all....such cannot calculate on getting their books until the price of them be completely discharged before they leave my book store. This done, no attention shall be wanting to attend to such instructions as may be given respecting their packing, forwarding, or consigning them to agents which may be appointed to receive them; and this I should like done as often as possible.

☞ The friendly newspaper printers who inserted my other advertisements respecting this work, will much oblige me by taking notice of the present; for which they will be entitled to my warmest thanks, exclusive of a copy of the work.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1808.

P. S. It may be well to observe, that in consequence of the first edition being all engaged, and on account of the pressing demand for the work throughout the United States, I have commenced the publication of a *Second Edition*, for which subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and will be received until its completion, which may be in the summer of 1809. This circumstance puts it in the power of those who had not an opportunity of subscribing for the first edition, to do it now for the second, and have their names forwarded as early as possible to the publisher, that they may be inserted in the last volume. Z. C.

Harper & Wilkinson,

Have just opened, at the Store lately occupied by *James M'Dowell*, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
AND
Hardware,

which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1808.

S. H. DEARBORN'S
PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold his
STOCK IN TRADE,
Requests all persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to call and pay their respective balances in one month from this date, as all remaining unpaid at that time will be put into proper hands for recovery, without respect to persons.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

A number of Boatmen Wanted,

TO go to the Niagara river, for the next season, to commence on the 1st of March, 1808, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1808

NOTICE.

DISSOLVED this day, by mutual consent, the partnership lately known by the firm of *Thomas Cooper & Son*, brass founders.—All those who stand indebted to the said firm as also those who have any claims, will please to settle their accounts with Thomas Cooper, jun. who is duly authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS COOPER,
THOMAS COOPER, Jun.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1807.

THE business will in future be carried on by *Thomas Cooper, Jun.* who returns his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred by a generous public, and very respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B. At the old stand, in the stone house, on the bank of the Monongahela river, the highest price will be given for *old copper, brass, pewter* and *lead*.

FOR SALE,
1000 *Barrels of Lake Salt,*

Of the best quality. Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers for six months and upwards, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop,*

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose,
I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

BARLEY.

Fifty-three Cents per Bushel will be given for Merchantable Barley, at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery. Farmers are requested to be particular in having their Barley well cleaned, as a deduction will be made for any deficieney. Rye mixed with Barley is found to be extremely pernicious. The Rye stalks being much longer than those of Barley, can be easily taken out of the sheaf before threshing.

Merchantable Barley should weigh forty-eight pounds per bushel, and not contain any mixture of Wheat or Rye.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 9th January, 1808.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on the first Tuesday in Feburuary next, as the estate of George W. Elliott, late of Elizabeth township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing three hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Philip Smith, Hugh Davis, Patrick Westby and others, on which is erected a dwelling house, a grist and saw mill, which are now in good repair.

Sale to commence on the premises, at 10 o'clock of the same day, at which time and place attendance will be given by Cassandra Elliott, administratrix, and Archibald Elliott and William M'Clure, Esq. administrators.

By the Court.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Clk.O. Ct.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted for Lottery Tickets, to the Managers of the Presbyterian Church Lottery, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } Managers.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Storage and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Depreciation Lands for Sale
BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,
HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, in July last, two stray Wethers, the one marked with a slit in the right ear, and an under bit off the left ear; the other with a slit in the left ear and an under bit off the right ear. The owner or owners is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY KEEN.

January 18, 1808.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

UNEXPECTEDLY detained in Pittsburgh longer than he intended, having observed how generally the inhabitants are afflicted with the GOITRE, or Swelled Throat, has made it his business to enquire into the nature of that disease, and in the course of his enquiry has discovered a most certain and safe remedy for it, which in the course of a few days will be offered for sale at the Store of Mr. Joseph M'Clintock, in Market Street, with proper directions for its use. For that and for Medical advice in general application may be made to *Doctor WILLIAM MURPHY*, at Mr. Spencer's.